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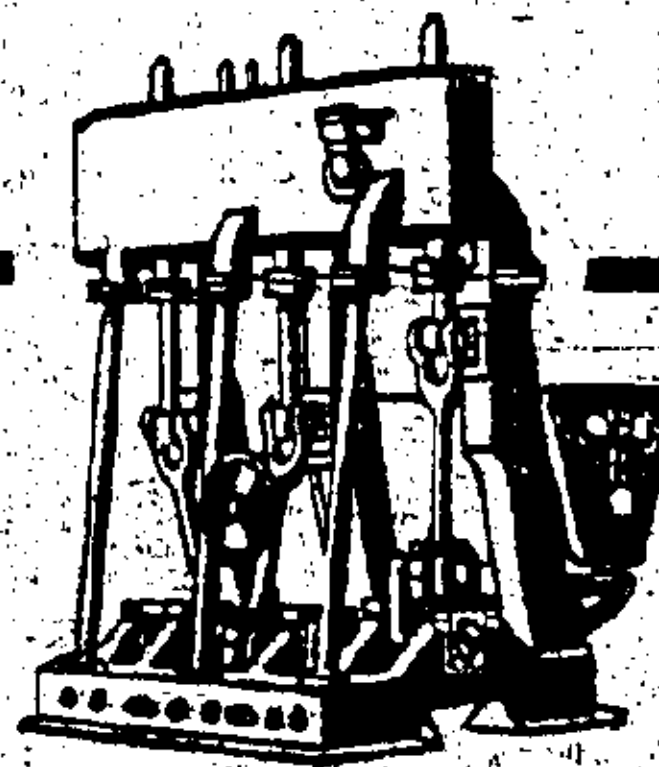
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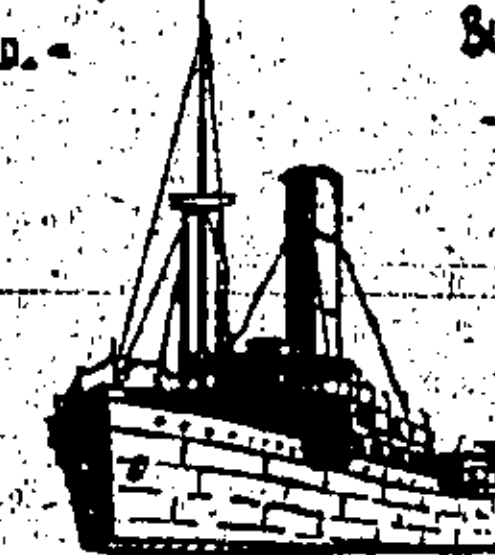
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Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918. 1028

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p.m. every half hour.11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
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GERMAN GLOOM.

A VICE-LIKE PRESSURE.

Von Wiegand, the Berlin correspondent
of the New York World, is permitted
by the German censor to transmit a long
cable despatch that Germany is now in
the vice-like grip of pressure which for a
time, and the anticipated results of
which are filling the German public
with anxious fears. The question whether
half the German army can hold the
combined armies of the British Empire
and France, while the other half is
engaged with the desperate attacks of
Russia's millions in the East, will prob-
ably be answered within the next few
weeks.

The correspondent but thinly disguises
the fact that the armies of the Central
Empire are beginning to despair that
they can much longer hold out against
the gathering strength of their enemies.
The military initiative has passed to the
other side, and Germany is now almost
everywhere fighting on the defensive.
Even to the westward of Lutetia General
Linsingen's counter-offensive has slowed
down, and only at Verdun does the
German offensive persist.

In the East, the thin anaemic line of
Hindenburg, Prince Leopold, Linsingen,
and Bethner is struggling against almost
overwhelming odds, often four or five to
one. Fresh armies drummed up out of
Russia's hundred and fifty millions
are beating against these thin lines
with the ceaselessness of the sea, that
cannot be otherwise than discouraging
to the stoutest hearts.

Fed on food that, at the very best,
cannot have the strength-giving and
force-producing properties which the
men on the other side have in abundance;
snatching a few hours rest under
a hail of shells and shrapnel or sitting
up straight on the hardwood seats of
crammed railroad cars, shunted from
front to front, from side to side, and
shuttled back on the vast locomotive net-
work of the German railways, the Ger-
man soldier to-day is performing feats
of prodigious valour and showing endur-
ance under adverse conditions against
great odds.

The New York World's correspond-
ent declares that while there is no out-
ward trace of nervousness or anxiety at
the General Staff Headquarters, the
politicians at home are reviving the old
quarrel with the Chancellor, and that
on the face of the general public there is
a deep gravity, which strikes one as
almost unnatural calmness, in the face
of momentous events.

Despite the utmost pressure from
political circles and the Press, the
General Staff are keeping the public
practically newsless regarding the great
Allied offensive. The Germans are per-
mitted to read long enemy reports of
how their armies are being "battered"
by the British and French, while the War
Office at Berlin issues twenty-four word
bulletins. The Germans hope to hammer
out the dents on the Western front, but
the situation in the East begins
to look as if the Austrians will
not be able to hold the Russians
until the Cuspathan barrier is reached.
The quickness with which Russia
organised her new armies and obtained
inexhaustible supplies of ammunition
has caused no small surprise.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says all
Germans are aware that the time is
critical, and adds: "We must make the
best distribution of our forces and hus-
band them most carefully."
There lies the problem of Germany.
Already on the Western front she has
been obliged to draw from Verdun and
other points to meet the Allied offensive.
She cannot send troops from west to east,
and she cannot respond to Austria's cry
of "Help."

The plight of Austria is indicated by
an item in an Italian official report,
which states that she has been obliged
to recall to the Trentino troops that
had been withdrawn towards the Russian
front; and a Berne message which
reports that nearly 100 military trains
conveying some 30,000 troops, passed
through Temesvar, in Hungary, during
the last few days transporting the
Landsturm troops which occupied Serbia
and Montenegro to Transylvania.

Yet the Allied Army at Salonika is
strong and intact, and the Italians still
occupy Valona.

BOYS WITH THE COLOURS.

Information from an authoritative
source shows that the German resources
of men are being depleted in an increas-
ingly rapid manner.

The information is based on a great
extent on the pay-books of German pris-
oners which have enabled the class of
soldier, the date of mobilisation, and of
discharge to the front to be ascertained.

These show that the 1918 class has

been prematurely used up, and that
consequently in May of this year men of
the 1917 class from certain regions were
sent to the depots at the front.

The 1917 class, in certain corps, is
already in the fighting line, and pris-
oners of this class have been made. In
South Germany, and especially in the
neighbourhood of Dresden, the depots
have been emptied to make room for the
1918 class, part of which has already
been incorporated in the ranks.

This is a striking contrast to the state
of affairs in France, where the 1917 class
has not yet been sent to the front, while
there is still no thought of calling up
the 1918 class.

The drain on the German resources in
men has been constant. The Landsturm,
first class, men of twenty-one to thirty-
five, were absorbed from April to August,
1918. The 1918 class arrived at the front
in September, 1918, and was followed
two months later by men of the Land-
sturm, first class, aged thirty six to
thirty-eight.

By the end of last year the normal
mobilisation of men of twenty of trained
men and men fit for service had exhaust-
ed all available resources. Then began
the calling up of men who had recovered
from their wounds, men who had been
temporarily exempted, and the mobilisa-
tion of the Landsturm, second class,
consisting of untrained men, and the
1918 class.

These latter were first used as re-
inforcements during the initial attacks
on Verdun in February of this year, but
during the on-slaught of March it was
proved that men of the 1918 class com-
prised up to half of certain corps, such
as the 3rd and 15th.

Now the 1917 class is completely
mobilised, part of it is at the front, and
"men" of the 1918 class are in the
ranks. These are the conscripts who
would reach the age of twenty in 1918.

The rapid calling up of Germany's
youth is due to the fact that the in-
formations created in 1914 and 1915, in
the hope of decisive victories, have been
absorbed by the great extension of the
fighting fronts, which now hasten the
speed with which the reserve of men is
exhausted. The south of Germany, it
will be seen, is the chief sufferer. The
young men are called to the colours
early to fill the gaps in Prussia's depleted
army corps.

JOHN MILTON'S BIBLE.

Buried in a ton or two of old book
and papers which were about to be
destroyed, John Milton's Latin Bible
has been discovered in a Devonshire
house. It is a thick folio quarto size
volume, bound in brown calf, and was
issued jointly from the London presses
of Henry Middleton and Thomas
Vautrollier in 1681. On the title page
is the signature, "John Milton," while
on a blank leaf adjoining the intro-
ductory matter is the following charac-
teristic prayer, in the most perfect
writing, "O Blessed Lord God, who hast
commanded that we shall not add to
thy word, nor yet take from it. Grant,
I beseech thee, that I may neither think
thy certain true Scriptures to be doubtful,
nor the uncertain to be Canonical,
but possess me with a full and reverent
thoughts. . . . that I adoring the
fulness thereof, may avoid all hasty,
supine, forced and uncharitable expo-
sitions and fetch my little light and candle
of knowledge from that first shine and
prime rays of thee, the Only Light,
my Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ,
Amen." Throughout the volume there
are marginal annotations in Latin, Greek
and Hebrew.

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| NO. 2 DOCK | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| NO. 3 DOCK | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| NO. 4 DOCK | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
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HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

FIRECLAY.

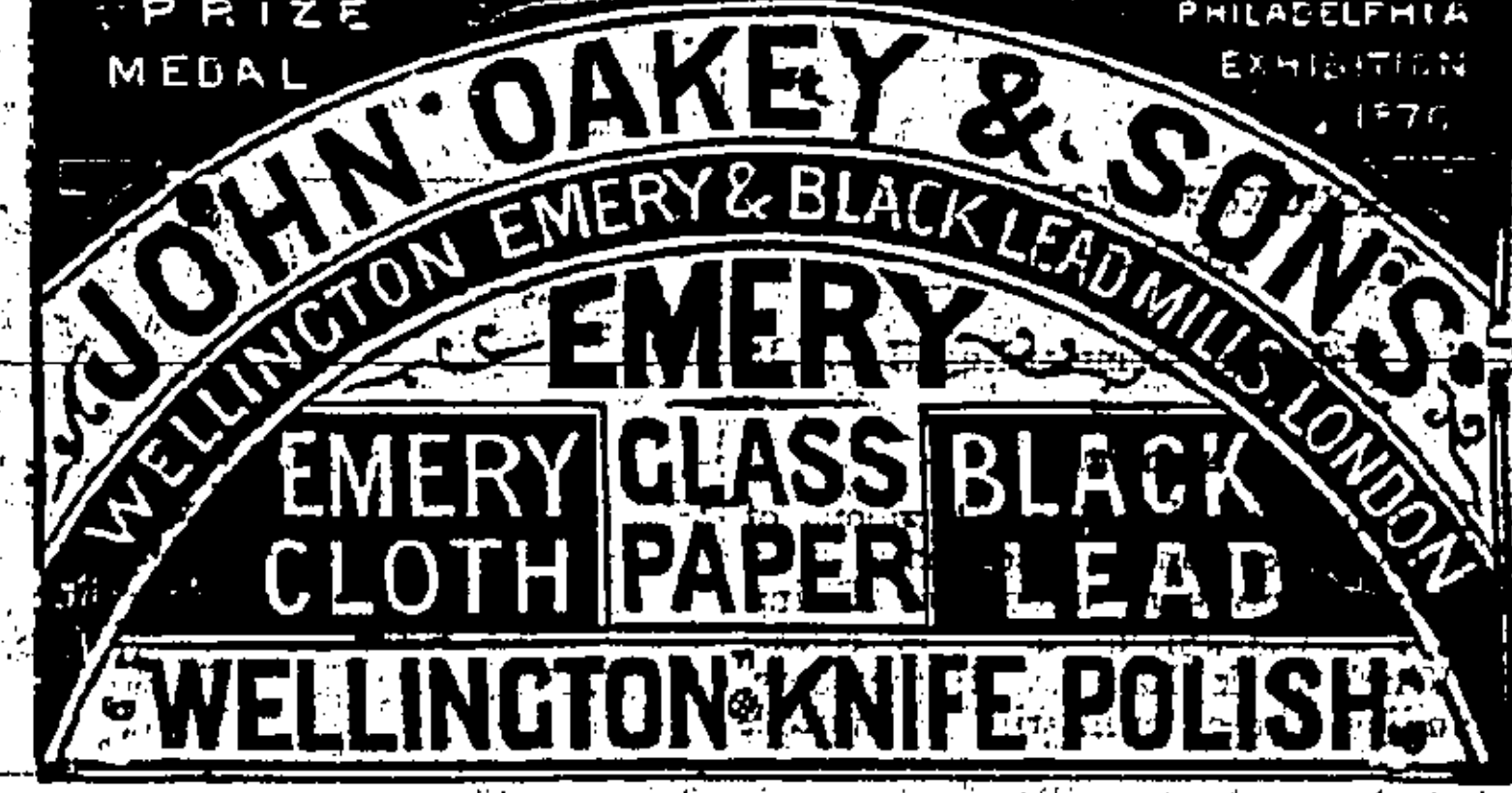
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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 15th September, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—
Sundry Table Linen, 1 Persian Carpet (practically new), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Dining Tables and Chairs, 2 Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, 2 Pianos, a few lots Porcelain, &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

A special selection of Brass dangle-lights, Vases, Finger Bowls, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1916. 1018

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 16th September, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A number of Flannel Tweed Suit Lengths.

And
A quantity of Alpaca in suitable Lengths for Ladies' Coats and Skirts.

The above materials are of good quality, and have only just arrived.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1916. 1025

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 16th September, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Comprising:—
Gent's Shirts, Woolen Singlets, Pants, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, a number of Pairs of Boys' and Shoes, Toilet Soap, Bath and Face Towels, Hosiery, &c., &c.

A few Suit Lengths, Blankets, Table Cloths, Counterpanes, a quantity of White Alpaca, a few Lots of Grass Cloths, Rain Coats, &c., Holdalls and Suit Cases, &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1916. 1012

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

AN EARLY DATE.

The following:—Lighthouse gear &c., &c., viz:—
One counting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamp.

Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and appurtenances.

And
A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoys.

A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 994

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 20th day of September, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sales Rooms in Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong

THE
VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situated at
Praya West, Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as
SECTION B' AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 268 together with the messuages and tenements thereon known as Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 19 HOLLAND STREET and Nos. 2, 4 and 6 DOUGLAS LANE

IN ONE LOT
The property is held under Crown Lease for 999 years and contains an area of 19,500 square feet.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
1 Des Vaux Road Central,
Tender's Solicitors,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1916. 999

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TABLETS
For the treatment of
Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,
and all forms of
Acidosis.
Sold by all Chemists and
Druggists.

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All Electric Traction Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£25,970,387.

(—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
—Fire Funds— £3,837,047
—Life & Annuity Funds— £17,627,439
Sinking Fund Account— £129,239
—£25,970,387—
Revenue Fire Branch— £2,321,456
Life and Annuity— £2,141,583
Branch— £2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department— £37,239
Other Receipts— £13,340
—£25,970,387—

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HELENA MAY INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN.

OPENING CEREMONY LAST EVENING.

Lady May last evening opened the Women's Institute in Garden Road to be known as the Helena May Institute for Women. The formal opening was performed with a golden key in the presence of a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Ho Kow Tso, speaking from the steps of the building, said:—Your Excellency, Lady May, ladies and gentlemen.—It is a pleasure as well as an honour to me to be the spokesman on this occasion on behalf of Mr. Kadoorie and the others of us who have made ourselves responsible for the purchase of this site and the erection, furnishing and part endowment of this building. It is only fair to say at once that the brunt of the burden has been shouldered by Mr. Kadoorie, who has, from the beginning, devoted himself heart and soul to the completion of the project, and he therefore deserves the lion's share of the credit. (Applause.)

Now let me explain what the project is, and how it originated. Early in 1914 the gracious lady whose name this Institute is to bear, Lady May, interested herself in the movement for the foundation of a hostel for women, the need for which had long been felt, and Mr. Kadoorie, on his own initiative, made his first generous offer which brought the scheme at once within the range of practical politics, stipulating only that if the funds required were secured and a building were erected it should be called after Lady May. (Applause.) He felt, as we all feel, that in asking her to allow her name to be associated with the Institute the honour was hers not to receive but to bestow. (Applause.) In fact, we are all glad that an opportunity has been thus afforded of bringing into existence some tangible and permanent manifestation of the high esteem and affectionate regard in which her Ladyship is held in this Colony. (Applause.)—and I venture to think that this handsome building upon the portal of which her name is to remain in perpetuity, bids fair to be emblematic of her all-embracing sympathy and kindly concern for the welfare of every one with whom she is brought in contact. (Applause.)

In its inception, no doubt the paramount idea was to "provide headquarters for working women either resident in, or passing through, the Colony, on the lines of similar places to be found in Colombo, Singapore and elsewhere in the East. But as the scheme took shape, and this site was found, it became clear that something rather more ambitious, and, at the same time, more comprehensive in its scope might with advantage be undertaken—an Institute that would offer to all alike opportunities of social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, improvement and recreation. I believe all formalities in connection with the legal transfer of the site and building to the "Helena May Institute for Women," with Lady May as the first President, have already been completed. The furnishing and equipment of the building have been considerably delayed by the difficulties of obtaining various articles from England under present conditions of shipping, but to all intents and purposes the Institute is now complete and ready for the purpose for which it is intended. It is a great pleasure to all of us who have been associated in its promotion to see the result of our efforts so satisfactorily attained, a result for which we owe a special debt of gratitude to our architect, Mr. Ram, and I now leave it to Mr. Kadoorie, to whom this special privilege undoubtedly belongs, to make the formal presentation of the key of the building to His Excellency Sir Henry May, whom it is our delight to honour. (Applause.)

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, in handing the key to the Governor, said:—Your Excellency, I am proud to have the privilege of handing you this key, with which I ask your Excellency to be graciously pleased to open this Institute, which I trust will realize all the anticipations formed with regard to it. I beg that your Excellency will keep the key as a souvenir of this occasion. (Applause.)

His Excellency replied:—I thank you, but in order to avoid any domestic trouble, I think I will ask Lady May to unlock the door. (Laughter.)

The key was then handed to Lady May, who unlocked the door of the new building amid much applause.

His Excellency, addressing the audience, after it had assembled in the lounge, said:—Ladies and gentlemen.—The Institute which Lady May has just opened has its origin in the Young Women's Christian Association, long inaugurated "as far back" as the year 1869 by the late Miss Eyre, a name familiar to all of us.

His Excellency, addressing the audience, after it had assembled in the lounge, said:—Ladies and gentlemen.—The Institute which Lady May has just opened has its origin in the Young Women's Christian Association, long inaugurated "as far back" as the year 1869 by the late Miss Eyre, a name familiar to all of us.

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has to us in Hongkong in connection with much good work for the benefit of women. The Association had no fixed place of abode till 1909, when it became possible to rent a room in Beaconsfield Arcade, where Bible Classes and needlework classes were held, and where members could go to read periodicals, or to enjoy each other's society. In 1912 this room was closed, and for a time the association was homeless. Later in that year part of the top floor of Beaconsfield was secured, but before the end of the year it was lost, as the whole of the house passed into the hands of one owner. The Association then found refuge in the office of Mr. H. E. Pollock, J.C., who was absent on leave, and kindly lent his room. (Applause.)—and in September, 1913, it sought refuge in two rooms in Queen's Road. In that year a scheme was initiated for establishing a Women's Institute on a larger scale, open to women subject to election by the Council. At the end of 1913 the sum of \$1,611 had been collected for this purpose, and the prospect of raising the large sum necessary for the success of the scheme looked exceedingly problematical, when Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, some forward with the munificent offer contained in a letter from his solicitor dated the 22nd of January, 1914, which I will read, together with Lady May's reply, dated the 24th of January in the same year.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1914.
LADY MAY,
Government House.

DEAR MADAM.—We are instructed by our client, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, to inform you that he is willing to place a sum of \$15,000 (Hongkong currency) for the purpose of erecting a Women's Institute or Hostel in the Colony, provided that within two years from this date an equal sum of money be raised. Our client considers that the building will cost at least the sum of \$30,000. The donation offered by Mr. Kadoorie is offered upon the express condition that the building shall be named and known as "The Helena May Institute" or Hostel, as may be decided, or if you so wish, the building shall be designated under your Christian name and surname. Mr. Kadoorie requests us to add that if it be hereafter ascertained that a suitable building cannot be erected for the sum of \$30,000, and it is found that it will cost upwards of \$40,000, he will be willing to pay half the difference in the extra cost.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

January 24th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Kadoorie.—I have received Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master's letter of the 22nd January containing your most generous offer to place a sum of \$15,000 or perhaps \$20,000 to establish a Women's Institute in the Colony provided that within two years an equal sum be raised. You have made it a condition of your offer that the Institute should be named after me. As you are so kind and generous, I therefore accept your generous offer, for which I and all those connected with the work I have mentioned are most deeply grateful. It is our intention that the Y.W.C.A. shall merge in due course into the new Institute which will be managed on similar lines to the Y.W.C.A. and shall meet with response from others with a much wider scope. I have, as you know, demurred to the new Institute, when established, being called after me, as I feel I have done no more than many others merit distinction for, and as you cannot be persuaded to waive this stipulation, I accept it with a deep sense of your kind thought in making it. I propose, therefore, that the new Institute be known as the "Helena May Institute for Women." I am sending your letter and this reply to the public press, in the hope that the public given to your offer may induce others to contribute towards the completion of the scheme.—Believe me, Yours sincerely and gratefully,

(Sd.) HELENA M. V. MAY.

After the acceptance of Mr. Kadoorie's offer, the name of the Association was changed to that of the "Hongkong Women's Institute." The rooms in Queen's Road were given up in May of the same year, as being too hot in the summer months, and in October rooms were rented at Crispville, Pedder's Hill. In June 1915, these rooms were given up, and in August rooms were obtained rent free for a short time in Beaconsfield. These were vacated in October of the same year, and since that date the Institute has had to habituate of its own until today. The frequent change of headquarters shows to what vicissitudes the Association and Institute have been subjected and proves the necessity for a fixed permanent abode. This the Institute now owes to the great generosity of some, and to welcome subscriptions from others, of our fellow-citizens. Our

most grateful benefactor is Mr. Ellis Kadoorie—(applause)—who has given no less than \$20,000 in all towards the building; the covering of the Albany Nullah, the laying out of the garden which lies behind the building; and the cost of the furniture. He has also presented the Institute with a portrait of Lady May from the brush of an Italian artist, Mr. Belsito. For these munificent gifts we owe our heartfelt gratitude. For the building fund Mr. Ho Kow Tong has given the handsome sum of \$25,000—(applause)—and Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Lau Chu Pak have given \$3,000 each—(applause)—while \$15,250 has been raised by gifts from 97 donors for an endowment fund, including \$2,000 each from Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Ho Kow Tong and Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and \$1,000 from Mr. Iro-Gourgy. Our warmest thanks are due to these benefactors for their kindly interest and munificence.

The beautiful building which you find yourselves in to-day is well adapted to supply wants which have long been felt in this Colony. In the first place, we have at present eight bedrooms available for women who are earning their living in this Colony, and for friendless women who may be passing through it, and we can

THERE IS NOTHING MORE
REFRESHING
IN YOUR BATH
THAN

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

IN BOTTLES 75 CTS. EACH

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS
LEAGUE.

THE Deciding Match of the Season for "The Perfection Cup" presented by Messrs. D. and J. McCallum, of Edinburgh, will be played between TAIKOO and KOWLOON on SATURDAY, 16th inst. at 3.30 p.m. sharp. The Cup and trophies will be presented at the conclusion of the game by Mr. C. BOND.

Members of other clubs and their lady friends are cordially invited.

B. L. FROST,

Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1916.

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ON

MONDAY, NEXT AT 9.15 P.M.

Violinist: Miss Vera Crees.

Vocalist: Mr. J. Dewar.

Navy League War Fund.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1916.

EASTERN ENTREPOTS OF TRADE

IN "publicity campaigns" alone could convert a port into a great entrepot of trade, the port of Manila by this time should have far outstripped every other port in the East, for since the Philippines came under the control of the United States—and especially in the last ten years or so—it has hardly been possible to take up an American paper devoted to trade without finding in it some article emphasizing what are considered to be the great trade possibilities of the port of Manila, as a centre of distribution not only for the thousand islands comprising the archipelago, but for the trade of China. In a publication called "The Nation's Business," which we have just received there is an article on "Uncle Sam's Far Eastern Warehouse" which begins by lamenting that American trade with China has relatively declined during the last ten years, "in the face of an increasing friendship and a mutually beneficial trade between the United States." The writer says: "In examining trade statistics of the Orient it has been too easy to draw the conclusion that our inability to reap a fair share of the Chinese trade is due to the nearness of other nations to the Asiatic markets. The American merchant has seen how Great Britain controlled the trade of Southern China from its base at Hongkong; he has watched the Japanese trader load his goods at Osaka and Kobe and within six days time unload them again on a wharf on the Chinese coast and he has decided that 'nearness to market' is one of the main factors that is causing America's share of the trade in China to dwindle." But the writer of the article is of the opinion that the Philippine Islands, if properly established as a trade base "could be made to command a commercial influence over the Far East, which would be felt from Calcutta to Peking." What the position of Hongkong has meant to British trade in China, he says, could be made to apply to the port of Manila, the one step necessary to place American trade interests on a proper footing in the Orient being the establishment by the United States Government of a "free commercial zone" at Manila. Then with godowns, alongside the piers, a commercial coaling base, and suitable shipping facilities, American vessels could spend ten days in Manila; (instead of at Hongkong) and Hongkong would become a port of call for two days, as are Shanghai and Kobe and Yokohama. Mr. L. A. P. Pitt, President of the Manila Merchants' Association, is quoted as looking forward to a time when the Philippines shall be developed to a point when they will be consuming upwards of three hundred millions a year of American products, which would mean that "American manufacturers will be warranted in maintaining permanent stocks in Manila, from which to supply this trade." Incidentally it is suggested that these stocks would be available to serve the trade of China and other Far Eastern countries, so that the Chinese merchant would be able to obtain from Manila in from one to

two weeks what it now takes several months to get from Europe or America. That would mean, we are told, "America first" in the Far East. But this is a dream of the far distant future. The time is yet a very long way off before Manila can hope to compete with Hongkong as a distributing centre of the trade of China.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Pacific* steamer on her trip across the Pacific from San Francisco is stated to have brought gold coin and silver bars worth 3,308,000 yen representing one of the largest treasure cargoes ever brought to the Far East. There were 574 silver bars, estimated to be worth 1,137,000 yen. The gold coins, packed in forty-three cases, are valued at 2,150,000 yen. The treasure was consigned to the Yokohama Specie Bank, the International Banking Corporation and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong. A San Francisco telegram states that the New Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer *Escondido*, which left San Francisco for the Orient on August 27th, also carried specie to the amount of \$1,000,000.

MURDERERS EXECUTED.

At 5.30 this morning the two Chinese sentenced to death at Ty-tan-tuk were executed. An inquest was held this afternoon by Mr. Hazeland, Coroner. Evidence was given by Mr. Pierre-point, Chief Warden, who witnessed the execution, and Dr. McKenny, who stated death was instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

WORK AT THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

The s.s. *Wistley*, the steamer which was salvaged at Yungo Bay, has commenced to discharge her cargo into Messrs. Hughes & Hough's godown, after which she will be repaired at the Kowloon Docks. We understand the damage to the vessel is considerable, but until the cargo is discharged it will not be possible to ascertain the full extent of the damage. Another big job the local Dock Co. has in hand is the converting of the s.s. *August Belmont* (5,000 tons gross) from a general cargo steamer into an oil carrier. This vessel is peculiarly adapted to this change as her machinery is fitted up, which is usual in oil tankers. She was recently purchased by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company. We understand that the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. are expecting the arrival of another cargo steamer (about 5,500 tons) also for conversion into an oil-carrying vessel. While here she will be under the supervision of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

JAPAN'S NEW DRZADNOUCHT.

A Tokyo News Agency reports: It is decided that the battleship *Yamato*, which is under construction at the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, will be launched on November 12. She is a battleship of the *Kawachi* class and is of 36,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 22 knots. The main armament consists of twelve 14-inch guns, while there are four 6-inch guns and 22 guns of various calibres, including anti-air guns. The design is completely of Japanese origin, but improvements have been effected to the armour and other details in accordance with lessons obtained from the European war and also the latest improvements have been made as to the consumption of water in the boilers, the storing of drinking water and the loading of fuel from experience obtained by the Imperial Japanese Navy while in the South Sea.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Banks | 107 1/2 |
| Sugars | 110 1/2 |
| Docks | 125 1/2 |
| Wharves | 125 1/2 |
| Dist. Indus. | 125 1/2 |
| Cement | 125 1/2 |
| Trams | 125 1/2 |
| Douglas | 125 1/2 |
| Mabsons | 125 1/2 |
| Kung Yik | 125 1/2 |

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

SALT REVENUE SURPLUS.

PEKING, Sept. 12. The sum of \$4,000,000, representing surplus revenue from the Salt Administration, was handed to the Government yesterday.

THE DISMISSAL OF CANTONESE OFFICIALS.

PEKING, Sept. 12. The Ministries of Agriculture, Communications and the Interior have dismissed a large number of Cantonese.

If the administrative services are to be run in the interests of party politics it means danger for the whole of China.

MR. TONG SHAO YI.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12. Mr. Tong Shao Yi leaves Shanghai for Peking, by the sea route, on the 14th inst.

He makes it a condition of his acceptance of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs that he shall have full authority in the selection of Ministers to foreign countries.

THE WAR CHARITIES.

MR. DENMAN FULLER'S RECITALS.

As will be seen from our advertisements the next Organ Recital will take place in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next, at 9.15 p.m., when the collection will be in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund for the Star & Garter Hospital. In response to several requests Lemmer's "Storm Fantasia" will again be included amongst the organ pieces. Miss Vera Crees will be the violinist and will play Schumann's "Dreimig" whilst Mr. J. Dewar, who has not sung in Hongkong before, will sing Sullivan's famous "The Lost Chord." The two soloists will be heard in Dorothy Forster's charming but little known song "Ere we have tired of life's short day," arranged by Mr. Denman Fuller for voice, violin, and organ, which should prove a most attractive number. This will be the final recital of the present series.

In addition to the above, Mr. Denman Fuller will give a Piano Recital at the Peak Club of popular piano music on Thursday, October 5th, at 9.15 p.m., at which the vocalists will be Mrs. W. H. Bell, with Mr. Norman Peterkin as accompanist. The proceeds from the sale of tickets (\$8.00 obtainable through members) will go to the British Prisoners of War Fund and from the sale of programmes to the Blue Cross Fund.

The above funds are all most deserving and it is hoped liberal support will be extended to each.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO. LIMITED.

The Report for presentation to the Shareholders at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting is as follows:

The General Managers have now to lay before the Shareholders a Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1916.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| The gross profit for the year is | \$ 32,490.50 |
| Less: debit balance brought forward from previous year | 4,586.82 |
| | \$ 27,903.68 |

After allowing for Interest, Auditor's fees and Bad Debts and writing off Depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stores

There is a net available balance of \$ 19,546.62 which is recommended to be carried forward to new Profit and Loss account.

The result of the year's working is a very great improvement on that of previous years and will, we trust, be considered as highly satisfactory to shareholders.

Owing to the smallness of our working capital it is not proposed to pay a dividend, but now that the Company is able to show such good results it is hoped that fresh capital may be forthcoming so that we may have sufficient funds in hand for the payment of dividends in future.

During the absence of Mr. C. Bernard Brown the accounts have been audited by Mr. E. J. Chapman. Mr. C. Bernard Brown is recommended for re-election.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12 Sept. 1916.

THE MAGISTRACY.

WATERED MILK.

CHINESE SHOPKEEPER FINED \$50.

A BAD CASE. Another milk prosecution was investigated by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's this morning. The defendant Mak Ying, 100, Queen's Road West, was charged with selling milk not up to the required standard.

Mr. W. D. Tratman, Head of the Sanitary Department, prosecuted.

Defendant said the milk was bought and put on the ice.

R. R. Wood, a Sanitary Inspector, said on August 25th he went to defendant's premises 100 Queen's Road East in company with an interpreter. Witness did not speak Chinese himself. He was making an inspection of licensed premises that afternoon. On the defendant's premises he found about twelve unsealed bottles of milk. They were in the ice chest, along with plucked chickens. On seeing the milk he told his interpreter to ask the man in the shop—whom he could not identify as defendant—if the milk was for sale. The man answered "yes," and he charged 30 cents for three bottles. Witness bought the milk and told the man in the shop that the milk would be sent to the Government Analyst.

Defendant said his foki was in the shop at the time.

The Sanitary Inspector said to the foki that he was going to mix the contents of each bottle and divide the lot into three parts. He poured the contents back into the three bottles, and replaced the corks and sealed them with the Government seal. The foki appeared contented and was allowed his choice of the three bottles. The following morning witness took one of the bottles to Mr. E. R. Dorey, the Analyst.

His Worship informed the defendant that the Analyst's report showed that the milk had not enough solids. It ought to have contained 8 1/2 parts, while it had only 5 1/2; instead of 3 per cent. but there was 2 per cent. and that the milk was 35 per cent. water.

Defendant said the milk was bought from the Man Hing in Wellington Street and he did not know if it was good or bad. His foki was a newcomer and did not know if milk was bad or good. He had arrived from the country and did not know much. The Man Hing told the foki that if the milk was bad they would be responsible. The milk was not opened before it was put on the ice chest and was brought to the shop by the Man Hing.

His Worship: Is the Man Hing dairy known?

Mr. Tratman: I should not like to say.

Defendant, interrogated by the Magistrate, said the corks in the bottles were not sealed. He denied that he put water in the milk.

The manager of the Man Hing dairy, 8, Wellington Street, said the bottles were not sealed. He could not account for 30 per cent. water. He also sold milk to Mr. Wai in Wan-chai which was also tested by the Inspector and no water was found.

A Sanitary Inspector said he took samples of milk from the other shop the same day and they were all right. He did not keep cows.

The Magistrate said it was pretty clear that defendant watered the milk and imposed a fine of \$50.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

BE LOST.

The Kwong bank note forgery case again occupied the attention of Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon. Evidence was given by Detective-Sergeant Murphy to the effect that he searched No. 7 and 9, Bird Street, where the defendant lived, and found a genuine Kwong bank note for one dollar. That was in a locked drawer in the dressing table. He also found a number of visiting cards.

Mr. Haywood, defending, asked the Officer if he found any other papers and received an affirmative reply. The Officer was unable to state where those papers were now. The house was handed back to the custody of a woman after the Police had finished with it.

Mr. Haywood said the papers were important and had now been stolen or lost. He asked if the Police read the papers.

Detective-Sergeant Murphy said they were read by another officer whom he would call to speak as to their contents.

Mr. J. R. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, concluded the case for the prosecution and the hearing was afterwards again adjourned.

IGNORANT MERCHANTS.

Three Chinese merchants living at Sanning, across the border, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's this morning with attempting to export various merchandise, soap, Jeyes fluid, milk etc. without a permit. The articles were found on the Lee Kee wharf yesterday afternoon about to be taken on board a launch bound for Sanning. When questioned by a constable, each man said he did not know the law. The value of the goods in their possession was \$262.

Mr. Agassiz, for the defence, emphasized that defendants were ignorant of the law.

Mr. Wood imposed fines of \$25, \$50 and \$50 respectively, but made no order as to the goods, which were accordingly handed back to the defendants.

ABUSIVE CHAIR COOLIE.

SWears at Lady Passenger.

Mr. J. R. Wood this morning warned and discharged a chair coolie who had been summoned for using disgusting and abusive language towards Mrs. Hynes, wife of Mr. Thomas Hynes of the Post Office.

Mr. Hynes said his wife had gone to the Government Civil Hospital with a sick child. On leaving the institution she went into Hospital-road. She wanted to hire a chair, but they were a long way off and she gave a woman ten cents to get a chair. The chairmen refused to come, but after a boy had asked them they came. As soon as they came up the defendant used a filthy expression and repeated it several times on the way to the Post Office.

The defendant denied the allegations. Answering Mr. Wood, Mr. Hynes said his wife was quite unable to attend the Court, and prove the case and he agreed that the case should be withdrawn.

OPIUM CASES.

Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$1,500, or six months' imprisonment upon a Chinese found in Connaught Road Central with 16 tael of prepared opium. A woman found near the Hongkong Club to be in possession of 6 lbs. of raw opium was fined \$600.

A bail of \$50 was exacted owing to a defendant's non-appearance on a charge of possessing 3 mace of opium.

JOHN GILPIN PULLED UP.

Lance-Sergeant Murphy charged a Chinese before Mr. Hazeland this morning with galloping a horse to the common danger at Yau-mat. Defendant was fined \$5.

MESOPOTAMIA.

The Government of India throughout the heated discussions that have been going on concerning Mesopotamia in Parliament and the English Press have come in for a great deal of wholly undeserved criticism, says the "Pioneer."

For example, because Sir William Meyer, who had framed his War Budget without any provision for the direct war contribution from India that so many of us would have welcomed, the Home Office jumped to the conclusion that the Finance Department of the Government of India had been deliberately starving military operations. There is, as Mr. Chamberlain was able to show, not the slightest justification for such an inference. And if there have been regrettable happenings in regard to Mesopotamia, the war record of the Government of India is very far from being wholly black. "Everything asked for that was possible was given from India."

The Government of India has managed to achieve more than it has been asked to do. Thus Mr. Chamberlain, and the details he supplied, let us hope, impressed his audience. We have no doubt to anticipate the findings of the Hamilton Commission, but two main conclusions emerge from a study of the facts disclosed to the public. One is that the Government of India, to quote Mr. Chamberlain again, "with infinitely less resources than the Home Government," had to improvise and organize for an effort larger than and different from any upon which they had ever expected to enter.

It is that lack of transport, combined with a too ambitious undertaking, was largely responsible for the troubles that ensued in Mesopotamia. The transport difficulty even now, according to a statement just made by Mr. Chamberlain, has not been entirely overcome, but it is something to have the assurance given by Mr. Lloyd George in the debate on the 30th July, that a light railway to supplement the service of river craft has been put in hand.

Your friends can get considerable enjoyment out of trouble if it is your trouble.

Earned but prey. Street Corner. "I want land reform. I want housing reform. I want educational reform. I want."

Bored Voice: Chloroform.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPORTING.

BOXING.

Corpl. Scott and Seaman Hicks are both in hard training and in good condition for the Boxing Tournament on Saturday and the bout will not doubt be interesting. In the case of this event being called "no-contest," the purse will be given to the War Charities Fund.

Iron-Bux, lightweight champion of the Orient, will give a three-round exhibition spar with young Maher, amateur lightweight champion of the Colony.

Programmes will be sold at 10 cents each and the amount will be handed to the War Fund.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP, SEPTEMBER, 1916.

W. C. Bond (winner) 92-13-77
F. Lindsay Woods 88-13-76
Bulmer Johnson 88-13-75
Handicap alterations: W. C. Bond 13, H. West 16.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

The following will play for Kowloon against Tai-koo in the deciding match of the League on Saturday next:—

W. C. Bond, Allan D. S. Cragg, S. Gray, D. Keith, A. Kinross, C. Atkinson, I. Guy, G. R. Edwards, D. Gow, A. Milroy, G. Hanton, D. Harvey.

THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

Dr. E. C. Carr of Chengmai writes in the *Los News*:—

From the time of Moses until now leprosy has been regarded with loathing and fear by people of all races. This is doubtless due to the terrible disfigurements and deformities produced by the disease and its hopelessness of cure. As a prominent merchant in Chengmai said to me the other day, when leprosy has appeared, "Bai kit pen ken hao" they are no longer regarded as persons, to translate literally, or in other words are considered as practically dead. And while there have been from time to time authentic cases of spontaneous cures of the disease these were so rare as to be negligible. As in all such diseases, innumerable remedies, drugs and incantations have been tried, sometimes with apparently temporary success. Of all these, the most promising has been an aromatic vegetable oil which has been extensively used in India for many years and called Chaulmoogra oil. This was administered by mouth and, while improvement undoubtedly resulted in some cases, the length of time that the oil could be taken was very limited, as the patient soon developed such an aversion to its taste that it was impossible for him to take it. Dr. Heiser and his associates working on the large leper problem in the Philippines began to experiment with this oil, but realizing early the impossibility of oral administration, a subcutaneous injection was finally worked out and after a few cases had been cured of all manifestations of the disease and had remained free from relapse for two years, or more, their results and the formula of the Chaulmoogra oil mixture that they were using, were published.

This was the first ray of light that had penetrated the darkness of despair in which these unfortunate lepers lived, and it encouraged us to begin the treatment in the Chengmai Leprosy Asylum. Our problem here was more complicated than in the Philippines where segregation of lepers is compulsory, for here the patient's coming to and remaining in the asylum are voluntary. So it seemed wisest to begin on a campaign of education, describing the favourable results already obtained but emphasizing the painful nature of the injections, the length of time necessary before any real improvement could be expected, perhaps a year or more, and insisting on the utility of beginning the treatment unless the patient had the courage and the endurance to persevere. In a short time an urgent demand for the treatment began to appear and, believing that "psychological moment" had arrived, we began the treatment. This was nine months ago. At first only nine men had the courage to undertake the injections. After a few injections these patients began to report improvement. The aches and pains which had been constantly present heretofore, began to disappear, their appetites improved, and they gained in strength. Thus encouraged, the number of patients under treatment has increased weekly until at the present time there are 125 men, women and children who are receiving the weekly injections. Of these two are practically cured as all manifestations of the disease have disappeared. One of these is a boy of 16 and the other a young woman of 19. Last week this boy, Al Ma, announced that he was going to discontinue the treatment as he was already cured but was persuaded to continue for fear of a relapse. Two or three others are almost, clean, so that results are encouraging.

The following tabulation of results is data was made at a recent examination:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Very much improved | 13 |
| Improved 25 | 10 |
| Improved 33 | not improved 18 |
| Dead | 1 |
| Not begun too recently to tabulate | 5 |
| Total | 125 |

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15.—Auction of Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Blackwood Ware etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.—

9 a.m.—St. Stephen's College Re-opens.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of channel, tweed and alpaca Suit Lengths at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of a Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

9.15 p.m.—Boxing Tournament at the City Hall.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.—

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Tai-shan".

MONDAY, Sept. 18.—

9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold property (Kennedy Town) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23.—

5.45 p.m.—Gymkhana, Happy Valley.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26.—

Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co.'s Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.—

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Sept. 30.—

11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co.'s Meeting.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The CHINA MAIL LTD.

6, Wyndham St.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

OVER 800,000 DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The German casualties as officially given to the end of August show a total of 3,376,134. The dead number over 800,000.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 12. Following upon the failure of the street-car employees to tie up local transportation, a general strike in the city, involving 800,000 people, is threatened.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Sept. 12. A communiqué states:—French air squadrons bombed cantonments at Semoneourt, the railway station at Metz Sablon, and military factories at Dillingen.

A French pilot brought down an enemy aeroplane over the Somme.

GERMAN RULE ENDED IN EAST AFRICA.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12. The Colonial correspondent of the *Cologne Volkszeitung* says that German rule on the German bank of the Victoria Nyanza has ended after a gallant fight by the German occupation troops. The English advance was systematic and could not be successfully opposed. Two naval engagements occurred on the Lake in which the German boats *Musca* and *Uta* were sunk.

THE FALL OF THE ZAIMIS CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 12. From a Reuter telegram from Athens it would appear that the fall of the Zaimis Cabinet was due, not to the Government and continuing to terrorise their political opponents, thereby placing M. Zaimis in a difficult position.

FRENCH BLUEJACKETS AT ATHENS.

LONDON, Sept. 12. French bluejackets have been landed to guard the Legion at Athens.

RUMANIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A Bucharest telegram dated the 10th inst., states that although Turkey did not declare war on Rumania until the 7th inst., the presence of Turks in Dobruja was indubitable. The message adds that the Rumanians are bombarding Buzdud in reply to the shelling of Giurgiu.

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 12. An Italian communiqué says:—We have progressed at Vallana in the Upper Poena Valley and repulsed an enemy attack in this region.

BATTLESHIP CHASES ITS TAIL.

AN INCIDENT OF THE JUTLAND FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 12. In a further copyright article, which concludes the series, Mr. Alfred Noyes gives a number of breezy yarns about the Jutland Battle. One of them relates to the protection given by the *Warrior* to the *Warrior*. The *Warrior* being badly mauled, the *Warrior* steamed in between the *Warrior* and the enemy, taking all the punishment, and revolving like a cat chasing its tail, with all guns going. Those on the *Warrior*, most grateful to be saved by this new and startling manoeuvre, sent a boat bearing gifts of cigars and bottles, which were received with Homeric laughter and shouts: "Take them back, we did not try to save you, we were chasing our own damned tail and couldn't help it. The helm jammed."

AMERICAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Chick Evans has won the American amateur golf championship, beating Gardner by 4 up and 3 to play.

THE NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN.

"SYSTEMATICALLY THWARTED"

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12. The North German *Gazette* reports that General von Blume, in appealing for subscriptions to the new War Loan, says the success of the loan is being systematically thwarted by people who say that whoever subscribes prolongs the war.

AN UNLIMITED FRENCH WAR LOAN.

PARIS, Sept. 12. M. Ribot, introducing an unlimited Five per cent. War Loan, said the confidence of the country was stronger than ever. They no longer doubted victory. It remained for them to complete the Allies' task and achieve the triumph of Civilisation.

INDIA'S HELP IN THE WAR.

A SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A large and distinguished audience, including many representatives of India, attended the first exhibition in London of films taken by Mr. Girdwood, official photographer to the Raj, depicting the part played by the Indian troops in France and Flanders.

The pictures are among the finest yet shown of the operations on the western front and were greatly admired.

Mr. Chamberlain, Under Secretary of State for India, in a speech, said he was proud to participate in the exhibition of the heroic efforts of the soldiers of India on behalf of the Empire. The films would be a worthy record of the part the Government, the Princes and the peoples of India had played in the war. The people of India had contributed, and were continuing to contribute, generously alike to the forces in the field and to charitable objects such as hospitals for wounded soldiers. Indian troops had won renown on the battlefields of France and had also fought with credit to themselves and advantage to the Empire in other theatres of the war. All recognised the heroic efforts of the Indian troops to relieve the garrison at Kut, and sympathised and shared in the disappointment of that force that they were beaten by physical difficulties such as the climatic conditions and the floods of Mesopotamia. The effort, great as it had been, was only one of many undertakings in which India had contributed, and he hoped the comradeship in arms of the British Dominion and Indian troops would rouse throughout the whole empire a keener interest in Indian problems and secure for Indian aspirations the entire sympathy of all parts of the King's Dominions.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

SIGNIFICANT STATE ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12. The Republicans, assisted by the Progressives, have gained a very significant victory in the State elections in Maine, returning Mr. Miliken as Governor by a majority of 19,000, also two United States Senators and four Congressmen.

The increase in the Republican vote is regarded as an indication of the growth of the anti-Wilson sentiment.

A JUTE CONTRACT CRITICISED.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The *Times* says that the War Office estimate that Messrs. Ralli by their jute contract would save £7 per ton or £560,000 on 800,000 tons supplied to Dundee in the course of twelve months is regarded as greatly exaggerated. It is pointed out that 25 of the "savings" is due to reduced freight, and 37½ due to not paying insurance and the remission of the Indian export tax, both of which could be realised without the appointment of a single firm as buyer. Thus the net saving is only 12½ per cent. of £250,000 annually. Meanwhile an important point apparently has not yet been considered, namely what the Dundee spinners are to do with their own "waste," which were acquired at higher prices than the jute supplied by the Government.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The personnel of the Special Committee to control all matters relating to British prisoners of war include Sir Starr Jameson (President) Mr. Hume Williams, M.P., Mr. A. Y. Campbell and Sir John Hawtiss. The two latter represent the interests of Indians.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AT GINCHY.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A communiqué from General Sir Douglas Haig states that the situation south of the Ancre is unchanged. There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting at Ginchy. Four officers and 101 men have been taken at Ginchy, making over 300 prisoners since our last report. Our artillery and trench-mortars silenced an attempted trench-mortar bombardment north of Baluff. There is nothing to report from elsewhere.

FIVE ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

FRENCH FRONT QUIET.

PARIS, Sept. 12. A communiqué states:—Five German attacks between Berry and Chaulnes were repulsed with serious losses.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

FIERCE BATTLES IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, Sept. 11. A Russian communiqué states:—On the Western front the situation is unchanged. On the Caucasian front, on September 9th, fierce battles continued in the region of Ognot. We occupied Bana in the region of Sakiz, and we are pursuing the enemy.

THE BALKANS.

BRITISH BOMBARD BULGARIAN POSITIONS.

AND CROSS THE STRUMA.

PARIS, Sept. 11. A communiqué issued at Salonika states:—The British crossed the river Struma at Orjak, under the enemy's fire. They attacked the villages of Novoljen and Karadzoy, which the enemy are obstinately defending. We violently bombarded the Bulgarian positions from the west of the Vardar to Lake Dojran, hitting some of the enemy batteries.

LONDON, Sept. 11. The British communiqué issued at Salonika states that the British have crossed the Struma at several places. The enemy was driven out of Novoljen and other villages after considerable opposition.

Strong counter-attacks were repulsed. A fresh withdrawal from the Bulgarian advanced post reported from the Serbian front.

RUMANIANS OCCUPY HELIMBAR.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 12.

A communiqué states:—The Rumanians have occupied Helimbar. Enemy attacks west of Merisor were repulsed. The Rumanians, against the offensive, capturing two guns, machine-guns, and 300 prisoners. There has been rifle-fire along the whole of the Danube front. Fighting in Dobruja continues.

THE ENTENTE AND GREECE.

ATHENS, Sept. 12.

The Government has accepted all the demands of the Entente.

GREEK PREMIER RESIGNS.

ATHENS, Sept. 12.

The Premier, M. Zaimis, has resigned. Mr. Lloyd George visits Verdun. Mr. Lloyd George, who is visiting Verdun, was banqueted at the Citadel. In a speech he stated that he was happy to meet the guardians of Verdun's inviolable walls. He paid a tribute to the devotion and tenacity of the defenders. Verdun has saved not only France but all humanity, which again turns to France to defend the great cause.

THE ITALIAN BATTLESHIP DISASTER.

ROME, Sept. 11.

Particulars have been published of the fire and explosion which occurred on board the Italian battleship *Leonardo da Vinci* on the 2nd August, whereby the warship sank, and 21 officers and 227 men lost their lives. There are hopes of saving the warship. The fire broke out close to the magazine of the *Leonardo da Vinci*, which was anchored where there was no risk of an enemy attack. The Commander ordered the flooding of the lower parts of the warship. An explosion caused the battleship to sink in 48 feet of water. The complement on board was 34 officers and 1,168 men.

An anchor was held and it was proved that the catastrophe was not due to an enemy attack or to defective appliances. Other possibilities of the play are being investigated.

PRISON HORRORS IN AUSTRIA.

MEN AND WOMEN HERDED TOGETHER.

THE BATH PARADE.

Sensational stories of the treatment of prisoners in camps in Austria have reached Reuter from an authoritative source.

Some of the details are of such a character as to be impossible for publication.

Two Galician prisoners, a lawyer and a law student, belonging to families of Russian origin, who were taken prisoners by the Italians at Monfalcone, have made a report on the treatment meted out to the prisoners interned in the concentration camp at Thalerhof in Styria. On the outbreak of war all the population of Galicia, known to have Russian sympathies, were interned in the provincial garrisons and later removed to Hungary. When the Russians invaded Galicia, some 8,000 men, women, and children, mostly of gentle birth, were sent to the aviation camp at Thalerhof. During the first part of the time they were all obliged to sleep and live promiscuously in the open, without any sort of cover or shelter beyond their clothes, which by this time were in rags, and without any sanitary arrangements of any kind.

The food was absolutely insufficient, consisting of a little rice and macaroni which they were obliged to gather in their own hands, no plates being available. Many of the women and children died of hunger, while others succeeded in securing food and tobacco, which soon became rampant in the camp.

A short while after about a thousand of the interned men and women were herded together in a barn not more than 80 ft. long. Any who refused certain orders were stripped naked and flogged before the whole of the guard. In less than two months hundreds of these unfortunate people died of disease as there were no doctors or drugs nor means of isolation.

BURIED ALIVE.

The dead were buried by their fellow-prisoners, just under the surface of the ground within the camp enclosure. One man who had been buried as dead turned up alive after three days, having succeeded in removing the thin surface of earth that covered him.

The officer in command of the camp, Colonel Stadler, published an order in which he told his soldiers to show their loyalty to Austria by murdering as many prisoners as possible, as they were all traitors to their country. The soldiers, therefore, provoked the prisoners and tried to make them disobey orders so as to be justified in shooting them. In many instances, for having picked up and placed in his lips a cigarette that a sentry had thrown to him, was instantly shot by the same sentry on the ground that prisoners were not allowed to smoke.

A copy of this order, it is believed, not abroad, and some time after the officer was removed.

The new commanding officer caused baths to be built in order to attempt to stop the spread of the infectious disease, due for the greater part, to vermin but the prisoners, who were obliged to march naked to the baths, men and women, and to wait, often in the snow, until their turn came and until all had finished, before being marched back again. The women especially were subject to all kinds of outrages, and while bathing of the officers who came from Graz to visit the camp.

This treatment, based until Italy joined in the war, after which it became somewhat more humane, all the hate being turned against the new enemy. The hatred between the ages of seventeen and fifty were removed from the camp, and, after a summary training, were drafted off to fight on the Italian front.

TRADE GUILDS IN JAPAN.

HOW TO PREVENT THE EXPORT OF INFERIOR GOODS.

It is a satisfactory sign of the times, writes the *Post*, that the necessity for preventing the export of goods of inferior quality is a means of the extension of foreign trade. It is a sign of the times, writes the *Post*, that the necessity for preventing the export of goods of inferior quality is a means of the extension of foreign trade. It is a sign of the times, writes the *Post*, that the necessity for preventing the export of goods of inferior quality is a means of the extension of foreign trade.

If the prevailing evil is to be removed, the remedy must be applied to its root, and for this purpose the prevention of exporting by means of an agreement among exporters might be effective. It should be remembered, however, that an agreement of this sort will be of more advantage to those merchants having an established reputation and extensive connections than to those who are comparatively new in the field and whose business scope is limited. But the cultivation of a sense of business morality is the only means to promote progress under such an agreement. Whatever evils may be due to such an agreement will be prefigured to an understanding comprehension among the Japanese exporters and the loss of reputation of exporters for their inferior quality. It is also contended that the conclusion of a selling agreement among exporters will have the effect of bringing pressure by them to bear on the manufacturers. Probably this will be inevitable but the manufacturers may resist the pressure of exporters by means of a combination among themselves. For this reason the speedy creation of guilds among manufacturers will be much more important than their establishment among exporters. Some time ago the manufacturers of toys made an agreement to attach labels to all goods, showing the names of the manufacturers, and this is said to have had a noticeable effect in stopping the exporting of goods of inferior quality. It is quite possible, therefore, that understanding by exporters and their attempt to force manufacturers to understand may be largely prevented by the development of a guild system. Probably it is in view of these circumstances that the Government is said to be engaged in the compilation of a new Bill regarding trade guilds, which may be introduced among merchants and manufacturers in their business methods.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. Remedy is this: best known medicine for cholera, dysentery, colic, cramps, or pain in the stomach. You may have it in any of the following names: Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

LATEST EDITION.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIAN RIVER FLEETS USEFULNESS PARALYSED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Reuter's Agency is reliably informed that as a result of the Rumanian occupation of Orsova, the Austrian river fleet on the Upper Danube is unable to assist or communicate with Austrian units below Orsova.

There are unimportant Austrian craft in Bulgarian waters, but they are compelled to hide and do not dare to venture out to bombard Rumanian towns in consequence of the intensity of the latter's artillery fire.

The river from Silistria to the Black Sea is free for Rumanian navigation.

A COALITION CABINET FOR HUNGARY.

ZRICH, Sept. 12.

It is reported from Bucharest that the political groups headed by Count Apponyi and Count Andrusy have joined the Coalition Cabinet. Count Karel's party is standing out but is not opposing the Coalition.

The *Reichpost* attributes the settlement to recognition of the necessity for national unity in view of the invasion of Transylvania.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

PROGRESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT WORK.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, was held at the registered office, Queen Street, Brisbane, on July 28. Mr. De Burgh Perse, (chairman) of the company presided.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet and report, said that at the last annual meeting he had expressed the hope that before the close of another year we should be able to resume the establishment of an honorable and lasting peace between the nations engaged in war. It was a matter of regret that hostilities were still at their height, accompanied by an ever-increasing loss of life, while the circle of sorrow and suffering widened with each day of strife. It was, however, a more exciting life in France, with fresh faced lads who, during a hurried day's leave to Salonika, strolled into Flossa and ate with a blue and detached air half a dozen of the best fenny cakes in Europe. It was just as if they were the other who has seen nothing but mountains and his platoon for months. He shares Tommy's conviction that Greece is "no bon," that it is high time we began to strafe the Bulgars, and that "the first five years of a war are always the worst." But he has his tongue in his cheek all the time. If he is young he is probably having the time of his life. If his age is creeping over the precipice that lets you down with a bump into the forties, he realises that he is renewing his youth and storing up health and energy for the good days to come.

Let me tell you something of my own experience during the last few months. I was little of the preceding winter, for I cannot write anything in the least polite about it. It treated us with the utmost rudeness. On our arrival there were snow and mist; then rain, then more rain, and after that wind as unspurring as a broken cart. Then rain again, and so on to the end. Life in those days was as miserable as a dog's. One day, after a long walk, I was sitting in a Glasgow. But the joy of the last few weeks has almost wiped out the memory of that wretchedness. In a couple of months, in much less, the corn has sprung up and ripened, the mountains have changed colour, the fir-trees have become green, with fruit, and the voices of the bull-frog has increased from a Searlett piquancy to a Richard Strauss fortissimo. If you come here straight from England you call the weather "upholstering" from Gallipoli, the inevitable word is "push." If from Egypt, it is the weather "of the very rich." Tommy is content to describe the native orange-seller and call it "very good, very nice, very cheap."

During the winter we built fortifications, but since April we have been almost continually on the move. Where we have gone, why we have gone we have never known, but it would be hard to persuade some of us that we have not scaled every mountain in Greece and marched round every lake and paddled into the precise middle of every swamp. We are told that we are being taught the weather, but long ago we decided that we had been taught all there was to learn about this exotic form of activity. My own ideas about plotting heights do not always coincide with the C.O.A.'s, but when my platoon and I have picked a few more score moon-kains we shall be doubly grateful with the approving smile of Him Who Must Be Obeyed.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME.

"MALTHOID" IS THE SAME EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts! Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONG KONG.

A SUBALTERN IN GREECE.

YON HINDENBURG.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL HERO.

The appointment of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to be Chief of Staff of the German Army in succession to the deceased von Falkenhayn brings to the Kaiser's right hand a man who was in obscurity two years ago. The German people knew little of his most popular hero until his biographical appeared some months after the war began. From this biography we see that the Field-Marshal's full name is Benedek von Hindenburg.

The father of the present Field-Marshal, who left military service as a major in 1861, is reported to have been a man of high standing, whose work at the Military School has been highly commended. The first war in which Lieutenant von Hindenburg figured was that of 1866. He wrote on the subject:—"It is high time that the Hindenburgs, smelt, and powder again; for a soldier's work is a normal condition." At Regensburg he went under fire and was struck in the head by a bullet. If the shot had been half a centimetre lower he would have been killed. The pierced helmet is still in the Field-Marshal's study. In this battle he lost his left leg. In the war of 1870 also, he was severely wounded. Although he was in all the great battles only one bullet found its way to him, and that only hit the top of his boot.

One of his chief qualities was abstemiousness. He has served on the General Staff in various capacities. As a teacher of tactics at the Military School he always dealt most fully with the chapter on the Marne. His best years, however, were those between 1903 and 1911. In those eight years he trained his officers and men with enthusiasm.

When the war broke out he was like von Bissing, dug out and given the Eastern Command, as he knew that frontier so well. He appeared at many courtes to be thoroughly conversant with his profession, but slow. He certainly never attacked with the Russians, no one but the Kaiser did this. Now Hindenburg and the other German commanders appear to have become obsessed with the Warlord's blood-lust and utterly callous indifference to the loss of life of their own soldiers. His orders in all things have been force and energy to attack the ends, and as long as that is done, the glory of the Hohenzollerns secured. What does he care for the lives of the German proletariat? Hindenburg was a true and faithful servant of the Kaiser, he earned his description as the Warlord himself. The mistakes of another suddenly placed him at the helm of affairs, after he had lived in retirement for three years. He has proved to be the right man in the right place.

An Unhygienic Mouth is a standing menace to health.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an insidious pyorrheal nature. It is medicated with Dentalium thus establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, spongy gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)

Correct and prevent pyorrheal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice.

PYORRHOCIDE is a fresh, clean, pleasant, of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissue.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY
Harper & Co., Ltd.
31 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONG KONG

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
BULKY TALKERS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

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(Opposite Street)
ESTABLISHED 1900

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"MALTHOID" IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!

Guaranteed right!

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HONG KONG.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 18th September, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.,

As follows:—
1 Persian and 1 Indian Carpets and Rugs, etc., Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Twin Bedsteads (Tunkwood), Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.; Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.; Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desks and Writing Table, etc., a quantity of Electro Plated Ware.

Also:
1 Large Clock "London make," 1 Collection of Butterflies Cabinets, "Caille" Portable Motors with Battery, etc., complete, 1 Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Oil Paintings, etc.

One New Gent's Bicycle, Typewriters, etc.
A special selection of Brass Jardine force, Vases, Finger Bowls, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1916. 1031

TO LET

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET from 1st October 1916 FOUR LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS on the third floor of Hotel Mansions facing Blake Place. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL,
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 920

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon—No. 2, Torres Building.
Apply to CHANG YAT SHU,
C/o YEE SANG FAT & Co.,
34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, Aug. 13, 1916. 628

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

FROM 1st November next FLATS in "Evo Mess" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 991

TO LET.

ONE FLAT of FOUR ROOMS over Dispensary, partly furnished—Apply Kowloon Dispensary, or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited,
Hongkong, June 18, 1916. 751

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's Building.
For particulars see apply
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.,
Hongkong, May, 2, 1916. 623

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 59

TO LET.

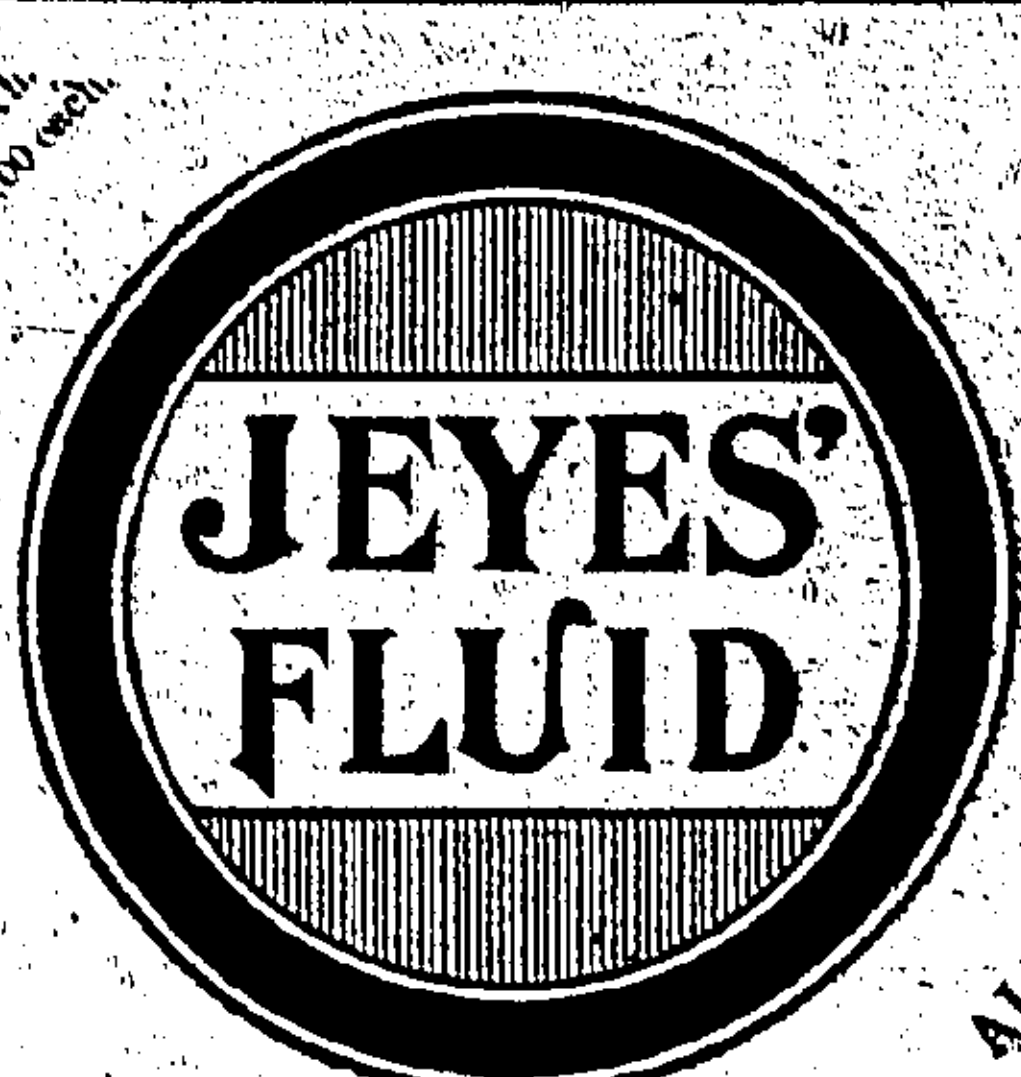
OFFICES, at 2 Connaught Road.
HOUSES, in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
Nos. 1 & 2 West End Terrace, CANTON.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, May, 2, 1916. 623

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Home-Pherry Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English, Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Casing System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Aldershot Buildings,
Hongkong, Dec. 25, 1915.

PRICES:
Cable 1/6
Cable 1/6
Cable 1/6



ALEX. ROSS
& CO.
MILKING

THE CHINA MAIL COMBINED COLOURED TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

REVISED AND UP TO DATE

Shows tracks and daily progress of the big typhoons during the last twenty years.
Explains day and night typhoon signals.
Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon.
Gives a table of typhoons for the last thirty years.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

EXCHANGE.

| Hongkong, September 13, 1916. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| On London | 2/11 |
| Bank Wire | 2/11 1/2 |
| On demand | 2/11 1/2 |
| 30 days sight | 2/11 1/2 |
| 60 days sight | 2/11 1/2 |
| Documentary, 4 months sight | 2/11 1/2 |
| On Paris | 301 |
| On demand | 301 |
| Credit, 4 months sight | 301 1/2 |
| On New York | 51 1/2 |
| On demand | 51 1/2 |
| Credit, 60 days sight | 51 1/2 |
| On Bombay | 160 |
| On demand | 160 |
| On Calcutta | 160 |
| On demand | 160 |
| On Singapore | 91 1/2 |
| On demand | 91 1/2 |
| On Shanghai | 101 1/2 |
| On demand | 101 1/2 |
| 30 days sight (private paper) | 101 1/2 |
| On Yokohama | 100 1/2 |
| On demand | 100 1/2 |
| Gold of 100 fine (per 100) | 53 3/4 |
| Sovereigns (Banks) (per 100) | 53 3/4 |
| Silver (per 100) | 33 5/16 |
| Bar Silver in Hongkong | 17 1/2 p.m. |
| Chinese Copper Cash | 17 1/2 p.m. |
| Chinese Copper Cents | 17 1/2 p.m. |
| Rate of Native Interest | 11 1/2 p.m. |
| Chinese Sub. Coin | 11 1/2 p.m. |
| Hongkong Sub. Coin | 11 1/2 p.m. |

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin, at Tsim Sha Tsui, during the years 1887-8-9.
The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

September 14th to 20th, 1916.

| Time | High Water | Low Water |
|------|------------|-----------|
| 14th | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 15th | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 16th | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 17th | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 18th | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 19th | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 20th | 10.15 | 4.15 |

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per *Hirano Maru*, from London July 29th, Mr. T. Harte, Miss G. L. Souter, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. A. Wilkes, Miss Glassebrook, Mrs. E. B. Starkey, Miss M. and D. Starkey, Mrs. W. Brand and Mr. Brand.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

September 13.
Tsushima, Chinese steamer, 1,310, C. W. Mitchell, Master, Sept. 11, General.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,998, S. Hirata, Master, Sept. 11, General.
Acme, American steamer, 4,308, A. E. Sowden, San Francisco Aug. 16, Bulk Oil—STANDARD OIL CO.
Suyehiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 613, Aoi Yuyeyama and Keisuke Sept. 10, Coal YAYEYAMA TANKO & CO.
Hanyang, British steamer, 1,207, C. W. Puckett, Swatow Sept. 11.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Tona Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,788, Tsutsui, Miki Sept. 9, Coal—M. B. K.
September 13.
Hithio, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Ommundsen, Hongkong Sept. 7, Rice and Rice-mal—CHRYSTIE.
Peking, British steamer, 1,387, T. A. Mitchell, Master, Sept. 11, General.
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd.
Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,625, Katsura Asakawa, Seattle, via Japan and Shanghai Sept. 10, General—N. Y. K.
Haitan, British steamer, 1,183, J. S. Thomson, Foochow Sept. 10, Amoy 11, Swatow and Hongkong—DOVELL'S STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Paul, French steamer, 1,542, Lafont, Marseilles Aug. 7, and Haiphong Sept. 11, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

September 13.
Chienan, for Shanghai.
Cybele, for Haiphong.
Chingyue, for Canton.
Glengyle, for Singapore and London.
Woonan, for Shanghai.
Olivea Maru, for Swatow and Amoy.
Tango Maru, for Manila and Australia.
CLEARED
Riojan Maru, for Batavia.
Yitong's arrival, for Singapore & Bombay.
Haidai, for Swatow and Bangkok.
PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per *Sado Maru*, from Seattle, &c., Mr. S. Murakami, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bryant, Miss A. C. Bryant, Mrs. Souter and child, Miss H. L. Bonnes, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and child, Mrs. V. B. Almond, Mr. V. Grundy, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. V. Jorpy, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and child, Mr. Strickland, Mrs. Hammes and 2 children, Mrs. N. A. Palmer, Mr. T. Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Kyan and child, Mr. T. Matsumoto, Mr. T. Koyama, Mr. F. J. Ede, Mr. To Aler Lou, Mr. F. Begino, Miss F. Begino, Mr. P. Fortunato.
Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Han, and Miss Halberg.
Per *Paul*, from Hongkong: from Colombo, Lieut. Ouston and Petz; from Singapore, Mr. David R. Paul; from Saigon, Mr. Daltrow, Mr. Jack; from Haiphong, Mr. McPothergill and 2 children, Miss Taylor, Mr. Ch. Menner, Mr. Saitani, Kayoten, Mr. K. Matsumoto, Rev. A. Joffray, Messrs. Basset and Lavret, Rev. Patuel.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Tsushima* from Swatow reports: Light variable breeze, fine and clear weather, sea smooth.
The Norwegian steamer *Haitan* from Bangkok reports: Wind calm weather.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

| Barometer | 29.90 | 29.88 | 29.87 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Temperature | 86 | 77 | 80 |
| Humidity | 85 | 91 | 88 |
| Direction of Wind | SE | SE | SE |
| Force | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Weather | SE | SE | SE |
| Rain | 0 | 0 | 1.0 |

Highest open air temperature on the 13th 77° Lowest open air temperature on the 13th 77°

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 13, 1916.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

IN RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Ships in communication with Cape Diagonal Radio Telegraph Station—
Glengyle—
Santana.

INWARD MAILS.

EUROPE (ENGLISH MAIL)—Per *a.s.* *Santana*, Sept. 14.
SOUTHERN MAIL—Per *a.s.* *Luchow*, London Aug. 12, due Sept. 1.
SHANGHAI (via Swatow)—Per *a.s.* *Amoy*, Sept. 15.
AUSTRALIA—Per *a.s.* *Eastern*, Sept. 16.

The Parcel Post Service to Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia via Vladivostok is temporarily suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Mails will close for—
SAIGON.
Per *Morisy*, at 5 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th Sept.

BATAVIA, BANGALANG & SOURA.
Per *Regina Maru*, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th Sept.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.
Per *Hongkong*, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th Sept.

FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, CANADA, SOUTH AMERICA via VICTORIA & UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA.
Per *Manila Maru*, Registration at 12:15 p.m.; Letters at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th Sept.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & JAPAN via MOJI (Europe via Siberia).
Per *Sardinia*, Registration at 1:15 p.m.; Letters at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Sardinia*, Registration at 2:15 p.m.; Letters at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th Sept.

SEANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Chongyue*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Haitan*, at 1:30 p.m., on Friday, the 15th Sept.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSTEIN.
Per *Auchow*, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 15th Sept.

WEIHAWEI & TIENSTEIN.
Per *Chingyue*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 15th Sept.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.
Per *Luchow*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 15th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per *Yokohama*, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Auchow*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Amoy Maru*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th Sept.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.
Per *Kanyong*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Liu Hong*, at 1:30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 19th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Luchow*, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 19th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Auchow*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th Sept.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.10—The anemometer has moved rapidly from N.E. China to N. Japan.

Pressure is nearly stationary from the Luchow to Cape St. James, but has decreased slightly over the Philippines.
The temporary monsoon will give way along the coast east of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.91 inch.
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 14th September:—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: East winds moderate; showery at first, improving later.
2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong to moderate.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.
SEPTEMBER.
The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Sept.—

| Date | Ends | Begins |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Sept. 13th | 2.58 a.m. | 6.41 p.m. |
| " 14th | 2.58 | 6.40 |
| " 15th | 2.58 | 6.40 |
| " 16th | 2.58 | 6.39 |
| " 17th | 2.58 | 6.38 |
| " 18th | 2.58 | 6.37 |
| " 19th | 2.58 | 6.35 |
| " 20th | 2.58 | 6.35 |
| " 21st | 2.58 | 6.34 |
| " 22nd | 2.58 | 6.33 |
| " 23rd | 2.58 | 6.32 |
| " 24th | 2.58 | 6.31 |
| " 25th | 2.58 | 6.30 |
| " 26th | 2.58 | 6.29 |
| " 27th | 2.58 | 6.28 |
| " 28th | 2.58 | 6.27 |
| " 29th | 2.58 | 6.25 |
| " 30th | 2.58 | 6.24 |

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *Sardinia* left Singapore for this port on the 9th September p.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 14th September a.m.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s *Eastern* left Sydney (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) for this port on 22nd Aug. with the Australian Mail, and is due here on 16th Sept., at about noon.

Other Vessels.
The *a.s.* *Japan* left Calcutta on the 3rd September, and may be expected here on or about the 13th September.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s *Exodus* left San Francisco on 27th August for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, and is due here on Sept. 30th.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1916.—a.m.

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

Mail.

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September p.m. with the outw
English Mails, and is due here
the 14th September, a.m.

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